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Newspapers as indicated.

SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL DATA FOR THE USSR, 16 - 31 JANUARY 1953

Comment: This report presents information, from Soviet newspapers, on agriculture in 14 of the union republics of the USSR. Progress and statistical data are given on the following: sown area, crops, mechanization, fertilization, land improvement, rural electrification, and organization.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.

Karelo-Finnish SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 - 1953 plan for repair of tractors and agricultural machinery in MTS and LMS (meadow improvement stations) of the republic:

		20 . Ja	n 53 (1)		25 Jan 53 (2)
<u>Okrug</u>	Tractors	Plows	Seeders	Cultivators	Tractors
Petrozavodskiy Segėzhskiy Republic as a whole	42 42 42	48 47 47	56 53 53	29 28 28	46 45 46

Estonian SSR

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As of 15 January 1953, there were about 1,000 kolkhozes in the republic, served by 65 MTS. The capacity of the tractor park has increased by 11 times during the postwar period. A considerable portion of agricultural work has

In 1952, the sown area in Pyarnuskaya Oblast increased by 16,847 hectares as compared with 1951; during the year, 1,895 hectares of virgin land were brought under cultivation.

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In 1952, MTS of Pyarnuskaya Oblast worked 79,118 more hectares (in terms of soft plowing) than in 1951.(3)

In 1952, four new MTS were organized in the republic, raising the total number to 65 at the end of the year. By 31 January 1953, there were 69 MTS and eight MMS (mechanized improvement stations) in the republic. In 1952, the number of tractors in MTS increased by 20 percent over 1951. In 1953, more than 700 grain combines, 65 new flax combines, and hundreds of other machines will be in operation on the fields of the republic.

As of 25 January, the plan for repair of tractors in MTS of the republic had been fulfilled 28 percent.(4)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 - 1953 plan for repair of tractors in MTS of the republic, as of 25 January 1953 (5):

Oblast	All Repair	Capital Repair	Current Repair
Pyarnuskaya	27	30	26
Tallinskaya	25	30	22
Tartuskaya	29	31	28

Latvian SSR

At present, there are 571 kolkhozes and 38 sovkhozes in Rizhskaya Oblast.(6)

During the last 7 years, the tractor park in MTS of the republic has increased by more than 12 times and the number of MTS from 50 to 107. In 1946, field work was mechanized only 3 percent; in 1952, more than one half of all work performed on kolkhoz fields of the republic was carried out by MTS.(7)

In Sovetskaya Latviya 29 Jan 53, there appears a list of 105 MTS with their names and their individual fulfillments of the 1952 - 1953 plan for tractor repair.(8)

Lithuanian SSR

In 127 MTS of the republic, there are at present thousands of tractors, about 800 combines, and large numbers of threshers, flax harvesters, and other machines. In 1952, mechanization of field operations reached 45 percent.(9)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 - 1953 plan for tractor repair in MTS of the republic:

Oblast	20 Jan 53 (10)	25 Jan 53 (11)
Kaunasskaya	31.6	34.2
Klaypedskaya	29.5	31.8
Shyaulyayskaya	30.5	31.7
Vil'nyusskaya	28.9	32.0

Belorussian SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 - 1953 plan for repair of tractors and combines in MTS of the republic:

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Tractors

48.8

44.0

41.7

38.9

40.6

36.0

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7.0 6.1

8.6

20 Jan	53 (12)	25 Jan	<i>5</i> 3 (13)
ctors	Combines	Tractors	Combines
38.3 5.5 4.4 8.8 4.0	10.7 11.6 9.3 15.8 19.3	40.9 46.8 45.9 50.9 45.4	10.7 11.6 9.3 16.3 19.3

41.2

42.2

39.6

46.1

7.0

6.1

1.6

9.4

6.9

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1953 plan for application of local fertilizers to kolkhoz fields of the republic, as of

Oblast	Manure	
Baranovichskaya	<u> </u>	Peat
Bobruyskaya	12.3	10.1
Brestskaya	6.7	5.7
Gomel'skaya	10.4	6.7
Grodnenskava	4.6	4.0
Minskaya	8.9	8.4
Mogilevskava	7.8	4.1
Molodechnenskava	3.6	0.6
Pinskaya	5.8	7.0
Polesskaya	8.2	1.9
Polotskaya	4.9	1.0
Viccoskaya	4.8	1.4
-	3.5	0.5

Ukrainian SSR

Oblast

Baranovichskaya Bobruyskaya Brestskaya Gomel'skaya

Grodnenskaya

Mogilevskaya

Molodechnenskaya

Minskaya

Pinskaya

Polesskaya

Polotskaya

Vitebskaya

In 1952, the following percentages of all work in kolkhozes of the republic were performed with MTS equipment: plowing, 93.9 (78.2 in 1940); sowing, 86.5 (54.7 in 1940); and harvesting, 71.9 of the entire sown area (45.3 in 1940). Plowing, sowing, and harvesting were almost fully mechanized in kolkhozes of

In 1953, repair of tractors and agricultural equipment in MTS and of agricultural equipment in kolkhozes is to be completed by 1 March in the southern oblasts of the republic and by 20 March in all other oblasts.(14)

There are now 172 rural electric power stations in operation in Chernigovskaya Oblast. An additional 107 stations are to be constructed by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. (15)

Moldavian SSR

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 - 1953 plan for repair of agricultural machinery in the republic, as of 20 January 1953 (16):

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Tractor-drawn, in MTS Horse-drawn, in kolkhozes

					10136-0	TOWER TH	AULKHUZE	
Okrug	Plows	Seeders	Culti- vators	Shallow Plows	Plows	Seeders	Culti-	
Bel'tskiy Kagul'skiy Kishinevskiy Tiraspol'skiy	31.8 36.3 37.3	42.1 40.4 42.2 40.2	48.8 28.2 45.3 39.2	38.3 23.8 27.3 26.8	66.4 65.6 68.6 62.8	60.7 73.3 73.3	66.0 56.9 63.5	

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1952 - 1953 plan for repair of tractors and combines in MTS of the republic:

20 Jan 53 (16)

0krug	Tractors	Including Capital Repairs	Combines	Including Capital Repairs
Bel'tskiy	47•7	39.5	43.7	26.3
Kagul'skiy	44•9	39.0	31.7	23.5
Kishinevskiy	49•5	47.2	30.0	8.3
Tiraspol'skiy	52•6	42.4	28.4	9.3
		25 Jan 5	<u> 3 (17)</u>	
Bel'tskiy	49.9	41.1	45.0	26.3
Kagul'skiy	49.6	43.0	32.9	27.3
Kishinevskiy	53.4	50.2	30.2	8.3
Tiraspol'skiy	54.6	43.6	28.4	9.3

Georgian SSR

Kolkhozes of the republic sowed 77,000 more hectares of winter crops in the fall of 1952 than in the fall of 1951.(18)

In 1952, kolkhozes of Tbilisskaya Oblast devoted more than 50,000 hectares of new land to grain crops. Considerably more grain was delivered to the

During the last 2 years, 26 new MTS were created in the republic.(19)

Armenian SSR

According to data of the Ministry of Agriculture Armenian SSR, the 1952 - 1953 plan for repair of tractors in MTS of the republic had been fulfilled 66.1 percent, as of 20 January 1953. MTS and MZhS (mechanized animal husbandry stations) of Leninakanskiy Okrug had fulfilled the plan 74.8 percent. (20)

During the last 2 years, more than 10 rural electric power stations have gone into operation in the republic. When the Gyumushskaya GES goes into operation, the capacity of the republic power system will increase by 130 percent.(21)

Azerbaydzhan SSR

The 1952 plan for putting kolkhoz and interkolkhoz hydroelectric power stations into operation was fulfilled only about 50 percent in the republic; of 14 stations with a capacity of 1,480 kilowatts planned, only eight with a capacity of 652 kilowatts actually went into operation. The plan for electrification of kolkhozes was fulfilled only 43.3 percent and that for electrification of MTS only 20 percent.(22)

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RSFSR

In 1952 as compared with 1951, the area sown to all agricultural crops in the RSFSR increased by 1.3 million hectares while the area sown to wheat increased by 2.4 million hectares.(23)

Uzbek SSR

Among the agrotechnical and improvement measures necessary for growing high yields of cotton, leaching of irrigated soils for the purpose of removing harmful salts from them is one of the most important. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic which practice leaching and also other good agrotechnical methods in growing cotton obtain yields of 30-40 quintals per hectare; those which do not leach their irrigated soils get yields of only 10-15 quintals per hectare. Despite the importance of leaching, it is being carried out very unsatisfactorily in most parts of the republic.

As of 10 January, percentage fulfillment of the plan for leaching of irrigated land in kolkhozes of some oblasts of the republic was as follows: Andizhanskaya, 3 percent; Bukharskaya, 25 percent; Ferganskaya, 17.1 percent; and Namanganskaya, 17.7 percent. (24)

Turkmen SSR

The 1952 plan for procurement of grain in kolkhozes of the republic was fulfilled 137.6 percent.(25)

In 1951, the republic exceeded the plan for delivery of cotton to the state, procuring tens of thousands more metric tons of cotton than in 1950. In 1952, two oblasts, 23 rayons, and 309 kolkhozes failed to fulfill the plan; 178 kolkhozes harvested less than 15 quintals of cotton per hectare, including 75 which harvested less than 10 quintals per hectare. (26)

The 1952 plan for cotton procurement had not yet been fulfilled in the republic as a whole by 20 January 1953; fulfillments by oblasts were as follows: Ashkhabadskaya, 113.4 p.rcent; Maryyskaya, 104.64 percent; Chardzhouskaya, 91.4 percent; and Tashauzskaya, 68.1 percent. Only 17 rayons and 128 kolkhozes fulfilled and exceeded the plan.(27)

A column headed "Facts and Figures" contained the following information:

During the 5 years since 1948, the number of rural electric power stations in the republic increased by more than five times, permitting the electrification of more than 90 kolkhozes, MTS, incubation and poultry raising stations, and other enterprises. The number of electric lights in kolkhozes of the republic increased from less than 2,000 in 1948 to about 16,000 in 1953. In 1952, capital expenditures of kolkhozes for electrification increased by 220 percent over 1948.

In 1953, construction of eight rural hydroelectric power stations with a capacity of 750 kilowatts will be completed, permitting electrification of 15 additional consolidated kolkhozes. By 1955, capacity of rural hydroelectric power stations will be six times as great as in 1950.(28)

Kirgiz SSR

During the prewar years, Kirgiz SSR held first place in the Soviet Union for growing large sugar-beet harvests.

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In 1939, kolkhozes of Frunzei taya Oblast delivered 382 quintals of sugar beets per hectare to sugar factories; in 1940, they delivered 401 quintals per hectare. During the last 3 years, yields have declined; 11 1952, kolkhozes of the oblast delivered to the state only 224 quintals of beets per hectare, whereas the plan had called for 395 quintals per hectare.

heasons for the decline in yield during the last years and particularly in 1952 include the following: decline in zeal of party and agricultural organs for growing sugar beets; sowing of more than one half of the beets on spring-plowed rather than fall-plowed land; reduction in amount of local and mineral fertilizers applied (more than 10 metric tons of local and 5 quintals of mineral per hectare in 1940, only 2 metric tons of local and little mineral in 1952); decline in the number of irrigations (in 1952, only 3.7 instead of the required 6-8); and poor organization of work. (29)

As o 25 January 1953, the plan for procurement of tobacco from the 1952 harvest had been fulfilled in the republic as follows: Dzhalal-Abadskaya Oblast, 95.6 percent; Oshskaya Oblast, 107.0 percent; and Talasskaya Oblast, 91.0 percent.(30)

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